



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# UNITED STATES.

---

## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

### NEW JERSEY.

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES—VENTILATION OF—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 5, APPROVED FEBRUARY 26, 1912, AMENDING AN ACT APPROVED MARCH 24, 1904.

Section 20 of the act of which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended so that it shall read as follows:

20. The owner, agent, or lessee of a place coming under the provisions of this act shall provide in each workroom thereof proper and sufficient means of ventilation, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation; if excessive heat be created or if steam, gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities that may be injurious to health be generated in the course of the manufacturing process carried on therein, the room shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render them harmless, so far as is practicable; in case of failure, the commissioner of labor shall order such ventilation to be provided. Such owner, agent, or lessee shall provide such ventilation within 20 days after the service upon him of such order, and in case of failure shall be liable to a penalty of \$10 for each day after the expiration of such 20 days, to be recovered by the commissioner of labor as hereinafter provided. If, in a place coming under the provisions of this act, glazing or polishing on a wheel or any process is carried on by which dust or any gas, vapors, or other impurity is generated in such a manner as to be inhaled by the employees to an injurious extent, and it appears to the commissioner of labor that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by a fan or other mechanical means, the commissioner of labor may order the owner, agent, or lessee of such place to provide a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation within 20 days after the service upon him of such order in writing, and such owner, agent, or lessee shall provide such fan or other mechanical means as stated in said order within the time therein stated, and in case of failure so to do he shall be liable to a fine of \$10 for each day after the expiration of the time given by such order to make the change.

SHELLFISH—PROTECTION OF FROM CONTAMINATION DANGEROUS TO HEALTH—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 24, APPROVED FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

1. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey to inspect, or cause to be inspected, as often as said board may deem necessary, the various oyster and clam beds and other places within the jurisdiction of or forming a part of the State of New Jersey from which oysters, clams, or other shellfish are taken to be distributed or sold for use as food, for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary conditions of such oyster and clam beds and other places, and the fitness of the oysters, clams, or other shellfish in such places, or which are taken therefrom, for use as food.

2. If the State board of health discovers that any oyster or clam bed, or other place from which oysters, clams, or other shellfish are or may be taken for use as food, is subject to pollution, or to any other condition which may render the oysters, clams, or other shellfish in such places, or which may be taken therefrom, dangerous to health, it shall be the duty of said board to immediately condemn such oyster or clam bed or other place, and to prohibit the taking of oysters, clams, or other shellfish from such places for distribution or sale as food, and also to prohibit the sale, distribution, offering for sale, or having in possession with intent to distribute or sell any such oysters, clams, or other shellfish.